Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1809. 2616.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

THE INTRIGUES
OF
The Queen of Spain
WITH THE
Prince of Peace and others.

Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Patriot, who alone can be acquainted with the intrigues and amors of the above personages.
For sale by
Cottom & Stewart.
August 11.

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our island, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.

July 29. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19.

TO HIRE,

By the month or year,
A Negro Man, *a sailor.*—He will be hired low if taken by the year.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 29.

FOR SALE,

50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.
Joseph Riddle.
July 10. d

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the head of King-street and near to good water. Apply to
James Sanderson.
August 30. d

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES for sale.
Dec. 2.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,
For 1810.
Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.
ALSO,
GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.
For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or single one.
October 10.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A GOOD MALE COOK.
Apply tho Printer.
September 21. d.

FOR SALE

At public auction on Monday next, on board the ship HERO, Thomas Cole master, from Liverpool,
5000 bushels of coarse SALT,
in lots to suit purchasers.
October 13. dts.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street,
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust dated on the third day of September, 1807, from John Bogue to himself, Ludwell Lee and Charles Alexander, will, on TUESDAY, the 14th of November next, at four o'clock of that day, at the tavern of Benjamin Thornton, in the town of Leesburg, & county of Loudoun, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money,
A Tract of Land,
in the county of Loudoun, on the north side of the main road from Leesburg to Alexandria, and about one quarter of a mile to the eastward of Goose Creek, containing 114 acres, which land is in the possession of the said John Bogue, or so much thereof as will pay the expenses of the sale and the sum of 143 dollars and 33 cents, due by the said Bogue to Mrs. Frances Alexander, administratrix of Charles Alexander, esquire, deceased, and the further sum of 286 dollars and 66 cents, with interest thereon, due to the heirs of the said Charles Alexander.

Edmund J. Lee,
Trustee.
September 19. dts

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, where Captain *James Deneale* formerly resided, near Fairfax court house, containing about 206 acres, whereon Mr. WALTER LOW lives—he has rented it for the next year for one hundred dollars per year. Possession will be given next Christmas come a year.
ALSO,
A tract of LAND in Fauquier county, adjoining the Thoroughfare Mill Tract, on the west side of the Bull Run Mountain, whereon I now live, containing between 4 and 500 acres as good a farm as any in the county, the best meadows in the county, with a good young orchard and good new dwelling house. It is unnecessary to say any more about the above lands, as it is supposed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. Possession will be given the place I live on next new year's day.

James Gunnell.
Fauquier County, Oct. 1—9. dt25th Dec

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting Creek Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that the fourth instalment of *Ten Dollars* on each share of stock in the said company, is called for, and required to be paid to the subscriber on or before Saturday, the 28th instant.

John Hooff, *Treasurer.*
October 12—13. d t 28th inst.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,
75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.
October 16.

A Wet Nurse wanted.

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, will get great wages by enquiring of the
Printer of this paper.
October 14.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
One elegant London made Patent PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pedal.
One plain do. with additional Keys and Pedal.
ON HAND,
One plain home-made do. a little used.
August 9.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 10.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.
It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.
For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jr.
September 14. d

John G. Ladd,

Has just received and offers for sale,
30 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, o the ship Arthur's cargo imported in June last.
ALSO,
2 pipes & half pipes choice old Port Wine.
10 boxes ladies' Morocco Shoes.
August 22.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.
May 13.

Just Received, and now offered for sale,
A few Pots W. India Sweetmeats, viz.
Orange Peal,
Mamey Apple,
Pine Apple,
Ginger. } IN POTS.
Guava Jelly in pots and boxes.
Tamarinds.
Excellent Lemons in boxes.
Limes, and Oranges.
Smoaked and pickled Salmon.
Sounds and Tongues.
Pickling Vinegar, and Groceries as usual.
Thos. Patten.
August 22.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applcation to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.
dtf

NOTICE.

My Wife Sarah Hughley, *having seperated herself from me without any just cause, I am therefore under the painful necessity of cautioning all persoss against crediting her on my account.*

George Hughley.
Oct. 14.—17. d3t*

☞ A Removal.

The subscribers have removed their Hardware Store from the corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, next door south of Bryan Hampson's, on Fairfax street, where they mean to have constantly for sale, a general assortment of GOODS in their line for the lowest terms. They have advice of their Fall Goods being sent from the manufactories to Liverpool, for shipment, they may therefore be daily expected.

They offer for Rent,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES, one on the lower end of Fairfax street, part of which has been constantly kept as a store, the other adjoining their store.

Stolen or Strayed,

FROM the commons adjoining Alexandria, on or about the 28th of September last a white chunky made HORSE, ridge main, newly shod all round. Whoever will bring said horse to the subscribers shall be reasonably rewarded.

Libby and Carne.
Oetober 17. tf

Fifteen Dollars *Reward.*

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, last night, a *mulatto man*, named ANDREW, sometimes called *Andrew Johnson*, about 40 years of age, he is a middling bright mulatto, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, spare made, thin face, woolly head, a little inclined to hair, small ears, small eye brows and lashes, thin lips for a person of color, small beard, 2 spots on the inside of his left arm, and a little above the elbow are two small scars about an inch apart—he is a very smart active fellow, and can do almost any kind of work—he is excessively fond of liquor and will seldom be sober if he can get it, and when drunk is very stupid. He had on when he went away an old short coat and pantaloons of black superfine cloth, an old spotted waistcoat, oznaburg shirt and an old white hat, but as he took other clothes with him he will probably change his dress.

He has a wife at Mrs. Fendall's farm in Fairfax county, about 5 miles from Alexandria, where it is probable he may be harbored by her at night, and skulk about the neighboring woods through the day.

I will give the above reward for delivering the said runaway to me in Alexandria, if taken without the counties of Alexandria & Fairfax, and FIVE DOLLARS if taken within either of the said counties.

John Dundas.
October 16—17. d1wcotf

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO WOMAN.

SHE is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit. Apply to the Printer.
Sept. 30

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

GEORGE H. TERRETT, Esq will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give me information thereof.

George H. Chapman.
October 4. dlm

JUST RECEIVED,

Per sloop Ranger from Newburyport, and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle;
50 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
6 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
40 bbls. N. E. Rum,
40 do No. 1 and 2 Beef,
30 do Liver Oil,
100 kegs Salmon,
122 olls Tow Cloth,
October 16. 6t

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.

EDWIN IN DISTRESS.

EACH flattering hope of bliss is past,
Which love sincere, or fancy feigns,
My dawn of life is overcast,
And not one cheering ray remains.

Ah! not one cheering ray to guide
Adown life's vale my wearied feet,
Nor FRIEND to stem misfortunes' tide,
Nor LOVE to make life's labor sweet.

Thus dispossest of all that's dear,
O say, sweet MARY, how shall I
This burden of affliction bear!
With pain I live, yet dare not die—

Till he who in his wisdom gave
This vital breath, shall it once more resume,
And in the dark oblivious grave,
Myself, my follies, and my grief entomb.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

A brief history of political parties in the U. States, may be of some use in estimating the character of those who pretend to be the real, and almost the exclusive friends of the country.

When the constitution was formed, and offered to the states for their adoption, it met with strong opposition from various quarters, by a party who were from that opposition, called anti-federalists. Among these, were Thomas Jefferson, Geo. Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, and a considerable number of others who have since figured on the stage of politics, as the great friends of that very constitutien, and of the people whose affairs were to be regulated by it.—Opposed to them, and in favor of the constitution, were George Washington, John Jay, Oliver Ellsworth, Charles C. Pinckney, Alexander Hamilton, Rufus King, and the multitude of distinguished names, by whose labor it was formed, adopted, and conducted, for 12 years, and who composed the heads of the party, which, from the uniformly known by the name of federalists. This party have been uniform, and unchangeable in their political conduct. Gen. Washington was their illustrious leader; and in the path which he pointed out, they have steadily proceeded.

When Genet made his entry into the U. States, as the envoy of the bloody revolutionists of France, he found it expedient to mould the old anti-federalists into a different shape, in order to create a French influence amongst us. For this purpose, in imitation of his countrymen at home, he orgaized Jacobin Clubs at Philadelphia, N. York, Boston, &c. &c. established a scheme of intercourse and co-operation, which, in its progress, bid fair to control the public affairs of the nation. One great object in view, by the formation of these clubs, was to produce *a union and conformity of opinion among the party.* Although public indignation soon frowned these associations into nominal silence, yet the important consequence which I have mentioned was effected. The minds of the party throughout the United States, were soon drilled into perfect discipline, and they thought, spoke and acted, only as they were directed by their superiors.

After a constant and vehement attack on the federalists for a succession of years, and under the eye and direction of Mr. Jefferson, they gave way, and the government passed into the hands of those who opposed its formation, and adoption. Those who were at first called anti-federalists, and secondly, democrats, became the ruling party, and were entrusted by the people of the country with the charge and management of that constitution with which they had, from the first, been in a state of hostility. Thomas Jefferson was chosen president, and Aaron Burr vice president. As soon as the fact was ascertained, public rejoicings were made wherever people enough to make a frolic could be collected, and the party gave *thanks to something* for their success. Their two 'illustrious' leaders were flattered and idolized, in the most extravagant and fulsome manner. From the time the result of the election was known, until the votes were counted in congress, the tide of popularity and glory, set with equal strength towards the two candidates. But upon discovering that the electors had bestowed upon both an equal number of votes, it became necessary for the house of representatives to determine, which should mount the presidential chair. The federal members having the greatest dread of Jefferson, gave their votes to Burr, and for several days it was a matter of doubt whether the former, after all his pains, would reach the object of his ambition.

Eventually he succeeded, but Burr, for suffering himself to be placed in competition with the popular idol, was instantly marked for that destruction, which has since overtaken him. Those persons, who a few days before were his warm admirers and panegyrists, became transformed into implacable foes and calumniators; and he has been dogged by them from step to step, till he has become "a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth." Mr. Jefferson, however, retained his popularity, was elected president the second time, and had for his colleague, George Clinton, another one of the anti-federal party. Although far advanced in life, still he was young enough for vice president, and the party praised him much for his revolutionary services, and for his general patriotism. This lasted near the expiration of the second 4 years of Mr. Jefferson's presidential life, when he had concluded not to be elected the third time, it became necessary to determine on a successor. In a moment Mr. Clinton became too old for the place. For vice president, indeed, he might answer again; but as for president, it required a *young* Virginian. Accordingly, Clinton was decried, and Madison elected.

A schism was produced by this state of things, among the friends of Clinton, not only in the country at large, but even in the state of New-York. His old companions, those who had grown grey in the political career with him, turned their backs upon him, and threw their influence into the Madisonian scale. And at the present moment, the rancor of party spirit is no where in a more unmixed state, than in New-York, among those who two years ago were genuine Clintonians.

In Virginia also, although those who formerly composed the Jeffersonian party, agreed in one point, viz. that the successor of Mr. Jefferson should be a Virginian, yet they divided on the candidate, some being for Madison, and some for Monroe. Both of these men had been favorites with the democrats: but when they both set their faces for the presidential throne, "part of the people followed Tibni the son of Ginath to make him king, and part followed Omri prevailed against the people that followed Tibni: so Tibni died, and Omri reigned."—Monroe, in his native state, the legislature of which, on his return from Europe a short time before, complimented his virtues and talents in warm terms, was able to draw off only a moderate portion of the people, and had no other comfort from the contest, than that of being outstripped in the chace of office by his rival, aided by the efforts of his own hollow hearted friends and admirers. That state has, it is true, a Monroe party, and a Madison party, both of them formed of the lineal descendants of the ancient anti-federal party.

From this cursory view of the United States, let us for a moment view the situation of some of the individual states. About the time of Mr. Jefferson's first election to the presidency, the Pennsylvania democrats, after a great struggle, seated Mr. M'Kean in the office of governor. During the preparation for the election, this gentleman was extolled for his virtues and his patriotism, to the democratic heavens, by all the presses, and leaders of the party. He was scarcely elected before he lost the favor of the principal characters among them; and though he was re-elected as long as the constitution admitted, it was by the greatest exertions. His former friends in great numbers, became his bitterest enemies—Simon Snyder was hunted up among the multitude to be his rival, and with the utmost difficulty was M'Kean able to hold his ground. As soon as he left the office, Snyder stepped forward, and carried the election with a high hand, his majority exceeded all example.

It is not a year since Simon has had a legitimate claim to the title of excellency, and he has been for more than six months of the time the subject of the most incessant and scurrilous abuse from the very men that held the stirrup for him to mount. Duane reviles this *clod-hopping* governor for the want of talents: Michael Lieb, and others join the hue and cry; while Binns, and another section, insist upon it, that Leib and Duane are little better than villians, and that governor Snyder is the most excellent of men—or at least of governors. And this patriotic party, thus divided in the middle, are preparing with all imaginable alacrity, for a most tremendous conflict in an election, which is to take place *two years hence.* As a sample of what may be expected when the campaign fairly opens, it may be mentioned, that at an electioneering meeting a few days ago, or nights ago, preparatory to the choice of the members of the legislature, in or near Philadelphia, the Snyderites and the Leibites, got together by the ears, and in the opinion of Duane, by their boxing and bruising, republicanism was disgraced.

Nor has it in any respect fared better with the party in the state of New York. The old anti-federalists, headed by George Clinton, formed a strong body there for a number of years. During the time that Mr. Jay was governor, and federalism was in vogue, they clung close together with much apparent cordiality. But when the Clintonians resumed the reigns of state, and a younger race commenced their political career, the seeds of discord began to sprout among the brotherhood. Governor Clinton was called away to fill the office of vice president, and Morgan Lowis was nominated as his successor. The Clintonians joined in extolling his virtues and his talents in the most extravagant manner.—He was elected; and calumniated by the very persons who procured him his place—and after enduring reproach, and obloquy for a considerable portion of this *three years*, was denounced as altogether unfit for the place. The party split; a young man of the name of Tompkins was run against him in the gubernatorial race; every nerve was strained by the Clintonians on the one hand, and by the Lewisites on the other—each candidate was in turn loaded with contumely, and billingsgate—but victory declared in favor of the new comer, and Lewis was thrown aside as but little better than a broken potsherd. If any man would wish to make himself acquainted with the unadulterated elements of party malice and vengeance, he may introduce himself to Dewitt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer, Tunis Wortman, &c. of New-York.

This detail might be much more extensively pursued, if it were thought expedient. Wherever the party has become strong, it has almost immediately divided and broken. And when the sections have been brought into conflict, nothing can exceed the bitterness of their contention. It is much to be doubted, greatly as they profess to dislike federalism, whether they would not prefer mixing with it, rather than to unite with their subdivisions. Perhaps there are no two presses in the United States, which attack each other with more undissembled hatred, than the Aurora and the Democratic Press, in Philadelphia. The former is the champion of Leibism, the latter of Snyderism. In short, look where you will, where democracy prevails, and you will find dissention and reproach, scurrility and oppugnation, and occasionally broken heads and bloody noses.

Is it not a little strange, that the people in New-York and Pennsylvania who have been witnesses to these things, can possibly believe that the views of men who are thus embroiling and disgracing the country, are directed in any measure to their good? After having tried M'Kean, and Snyder, Clinton, Lewis, and Tompkins, and been disappointed in them all, what reason have they to expect better things from Leib and Duane, Dewitt Clinton, Ambrose Spencer, or Tunis Wortman? If they would use the smallest particle of common sense, they could not but know, that these men are struggling for power and profit; that instead of consulting the general good, they are in pursuit of their own; that when once they attain their object, it is manifest that they despise those who promoted them; and that all the profit, as well as the honor flows directly *away from the people* and into the clutches of the demagogue who flatters them.

It would not only be wasting time, but degrading federalism, to compare it with this shuffling, splitting, backbiting, slandering party. The steadiness of its conduct, the patriotism of its counsels, the dignity of its character, will form its eulogy, and first or last, will be acknowledged by the country. At present the people are learning by experience, the difference between men who flatter and betray them, and men, who, from honest and enlarged minds, are the real friends of the freedom and the best interests of the nation.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

ESCAPE FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Ellison's recital of his singular escape from the prisons of France.

LIVERPOOL, *July* 31, 1809.

"As you wish to know how I effected my escape, I shall give you the heads of it—Last July a friend and myself determined to give the rascals the slip; but as both of us were entered into an engagement with a more to our commandant to be responsible for each other other, and that, if one ran away the others should be imprisoned, to get clear of that, we missed muster one morning on purpose to get imprisoned, which succeeded. We had ropes round our bodies; saws, gimblets, &c. in our hats; and at twelve that night worked our way out, though surrounded with centinels. We got close to one, where we thought there had not been any; he hailed us and we scampered off. He must have been a young recruit, for he did not give the alarm; and we got down the wall. The rope was so small we could not hold it, and both of us fell 50 feet; I was sadly hurt about the loins; and fainted as soon as I reached the wood (where we had previously stowed our provisions.) My companion strained his ancle, and we stopped in the wood four days till he was able to march. We were taken the thirteenth day, going through a small town at eleven at night, and conducted back to Verdun, where they kept me, hands and feet in irons for seven days; and then sent us off to Bitche, which is a most dreadful place; and where they kept us in general under ground. It is a strong fort built upon an amazing high rock, surrounded at the bottom by three different high ramparts, the rock is entirely hollowed out, and capable of containing the whole garrison if besieged. After being there a little time we made interest with the commandant to live above ground; and no sooner got possession of a room up stairs, than we began to scheme how to get out of it. There were 12 of us: we first began manufacturing a rope, which we made out of a new linen cloth that we got from town; we then got a friend who resided there to get us a good gimblet; and on the 8th of December, forced both locks on our chamber door, and cut through another one with the above instrument; and all of us got clear of the fort before 8 o'clock, the time the additional centinels are put on. It snowed and blew very hard, and was most terribly cold. We lay the next day in the snow; and at night started again, and got within two leagues of the Rhine by day-light. It had frozen severely in the night, and was so terribly cold it would have killed us to have stopped that day in the woods; we therefore got into a barn and lay very snug till 4 o'clock, when a pair of lovers coming in to enjoy themselves discovered us and gave the alarm; we got clear of them, but they roused the whole country; and at ten that night we were surrounded by fifty or sixty peasants, two of us escaped their clutches by going different ways, but were both taken a few hours afterwards. I was just stepping into a boat on the Rhine, when two custom-house officers got hold of me, and dragged me to my unfortunate companions; we were five of us in our party; the rest went different ways, and four of them got safe home. We were conducted back to the place we had left, and a little time after we were sent to Metz handcuffed two and two, and then chained all in a string, so short that we had scarcely room to walk. We were sent there as an evidence for the gend'arme who was upon guard the night we started; we acquitted him; and were twenty days travelling in that uncomfortable manner. In coming back we passed through the depot of Sarre-Libre, where I got a friend to buy me a gimblet, being determined either to escape or break my neck. The day we arrived at Bitche we were all clapped into a *cachot* about 40 feet under ground. We had a guard bed to lay upon, as the bottom was covered with water about six inches deep. After staying there three days, we had it made known to the commandant that it was impossible for men to exist in that damp place. He ordered us into a room up stairs in the same building; we had three doors locked upon us, a double row of iron bars before the window, and a centinel placed over us; however we resolved to make an attempt by cutting thro' the cieling. We cut up our sheets, blankets, shirts and towels, of which we made a rope 130 feet long; and on the 11th of February at six o'clock, began, and at three in the morning accomplished the business.

The floor we cut through was 2 1-2 inch oak. When we got there we found two windows without bars, that looked two different ways; it rained very hard, and we saw the centinel in his box at the side from that we intended to descend, and all got safe out of the building, over two ramparts, when, to our great astonishment, we found a third, which we understood had not gone round that side of the fort: it was about 25 feet, and we had no rope for it; we all dropped safe, except the last, who broke his leg; the rest of us separated, but met again at Saltzburg. There were two with me. We slept in the woods by day and travelled by night through a woody mountainous country. We took provisions along

to give the rascals the slip; but as both of us were entered into an engagement with a more to our commandant to be responsible for each other other, and that, if one ran away the others should be imprisoned, to get clear of that, we missed muster one morning on purpose to get imprisoned, which succeeded. We had ropes round our bodies; saws, gimblets, &c. in our hats; and at twelve that night worked our way out, though surrounded with centinels. We got close to one, where we thought there had not been any; he hailed us and we scampered off. He must have been a young recruit, for he did not give the alarm; and we got down the wall. The rope was so small we could not hold it, and both of us fell 30 feet; I was sadly hurt about the loins; and fainted as soon as I reached the wood (where we had previously stowed our provisions.) My companion strained his ancle, and we stopped in the wood four days till he was able to march. We were taken the thirteenth day, going through a small town at eleven at night, and conducted back to Verdun, where they kept me, hands and feet in irons for seven days; and then sent us off to Bitche, which is a most dreadful place; and where they kept us in general under ground. It is a strong fort built upon an amazing high rock, surrounded at the bottom by three different high ramparts, the rock is entirely hollowed out, and capable of containing the whole garrison if besieged. After being there a little time we made interest with the commandant to live above ground; and no sooner got possession of a room up stairs, than we began to scheme how to get out of it. There were 12 of us: we first began manufacturing a rope, which we made out of a new linen cloth that we got from town; we then got a friend who resided there to get us a good gimblet; and on the 8th of December, forced both locks on our chamber door, and cut through another one with the above instrument; and all of us got clear of the fort before 8 o'clock, the time the additional centinels are put on. It snowed and blew very hard, and was most terribly cold. We lay the next day in the snow; and at night started again, and got within two leagues of the Rhine by day-light. It had frozen severely in the night, and was so terribly cold it would have killed us to have stopped that day in the woods; we therefore got into a barn and lay very snug till 4 o'clock, when a pair of lovers coming in to enjoy themselves discovered us and gave the alarm; we got clear of them, but they roused the whole country; and at ten that night we were surrounded by fifty or sixty peasants; two of us escaped their clutches by going different ways, but were both taken a few hours afterwards. I was just stepping into a boat on the Rhine, when two custom-house officers got hold of me, and dragged me to my unfortunate companions; we were five of us in our party; the rest went different ways, and four of them got safe home. We were conducted back to the place we had left, and a little time after we were sent to Metz handcuffed two and two, and then chained all in a string, so short that we had scarcely room to walk. We were sent there as an evidence for the gend'arme who was upon guard the night we started; we acquitted him; and were twenty days travelling in a most uncomfortable manner. In coming back we passed through the depot of Sarre-Libre, where I got a friend to buy me a gimblet, having determined either to escape or break my neck. The day we arrived at Bitche we were all clapped into a *cachot* about 40 feet under ground. We had a guard bed to lay on, as the bottom was covered with water about six inches deep. After staying there three days, we had it made known to the commandant that it was impossible for men to exist in that damp place. He ordered us a room up stairs in the same building; which had three doors locked upon us, a double row of iron bars before the window, and a centinel placed over us; however we resolved to make an attempt by cutting thro' the ceiling. We cut up our sheets, blankets, shirts and towels, of which we made a rope 60 feet long; and on the 11th of February at 8 o'clock, began, and at three in the morning accomplished the business. The floor we cut through was 2 1-2 inch thick. When we got there we found two windows without bars, that looked two different ways; it rained very hard, and we heard the centinel in his box at the side from which we intended to descend, and all got safe out of the building, over two ramparts, and, to our great astonishment, we found no guard, which we understood had not gone since that side of the fort: it was about 25 feet, and we had no rope for it; we all got safe down, except the last, who broke his leg; the rest of us separated, but met again at Saltzburg. There were two with me. We slept in the woods by day and travelled by night through a woody mountainous country. We took provisions along with us; and on the 7th day crossed the Rhine, which cost us thirteen guineas; we then had only nine left. We crossed Baden, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, without passports, slept in the small villages at night, and went round all the towns, some of which we found great difficulty in rounding—however, on the 19th day we arrived at Saltzburg, and got our passports for Trieste. One of my companions was entirely knocked up; we gave him all the money we could spare to follow us in the diligence: and we set out that night on foot, and arrived at Trieste the 7th day, a distance of 260 English miles; and which the natives told us had never been done before in so short a time. We got a passage in an Austrian brig to Malta, then obtained a passage in his majesty's bomb Lucifer, landed in Plymouth, and arrived in Liverpool in three months and seventeen days.

SEACOME ELLISON,
Of the Rachel."

BALTIMORE, *October* 16.

Arrived, schooner Sally, Hollingsworth, 13 days from Turks-Island—loaded at the S. W. end of the Island. Left no American vessels there. 11th instant, in lat. 30, spoke schooner Mechanic, from St. Bartholomews for Norfolk.

Also, schooner Sarah Milner, Cracklow, 39 days from Kingston, Jamaica. Left there 5th September, ship Liberty, Buttwell, for New-Orleans in 4 days; schooner Forsocket, M'Dermot, Baltimore; brig Three Brothers, Charleston; and Thetis, Thompson, New-York, 10 days—schooner Thorn, from St. Jago, detained; Glee, Mendenhall, Philadelphia, 4 days; Dolphin, New-York, 2 days; brig President Jefferson, ditto, 10 days; Mary, Smith, Charleston; schooner Enterprize, Peterson, Plymouth, (Mass); brig Regal, Rust, Havana and Boston, 6 days. Charlotte, Yorke, Philadelphia, eight days; Martha, Nelson, Cumberland, Sawyer, New-York, unknown; sloop Sincerity, Murphy, Baltimore, do; ship Harlequin, Brown, from Turk's-Island for New-York, detained;—schooner Dolphin, Cox, Bristol, (Maine): Greyhound, Holmes, for sale; Fame, Ford for Honduras and Charleston. Sailed in co. with the Industry, Jones, for George-Town. Spoke, ship Liberty, from Wilmington, N. C. out 34 days, then running in—Saw two American brigs and a schooner running in also. Brig Generous Friends, and schooner Samuel, sailed for Philadelphia the day before. Sept. 21, off Cape-Antonis, spoke sloop Betsey, Pierce, from Kingston for North-Carolina, out 15 days. 24th, off Saddle-Hill, (Cuba) brig Reliance, for Charleston, with French passengers. Oct. 4, lat. 27, long. 19, passed the brig Merrimack, of Baltimore, did not speak her—Cape Henry bearing N. W. 20 leagues, ship Friendship, from Baltimore for Lisbon. A long black schooner went into Hampton Roads, in want of a pilot—learned from a Hampton boat that she was bound to Baltimore.

R. GRAY,

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
ALEXANDRIA;
HAS FOR SALE:

One new patent London made PIANO FORTE, with additional keys to C. and Pedal.

One plain second hand, do.
A few Violins of a superior quality.
Common do Cases for do.
German Flutes, Heautboys, Fifes,
Two elegant Ebony French Flagelott, with Ivory Verts.
Tung Forks and Hammers.
Clarinet and Hautboy reeds.
Best Roman Violin Strings.
Common Violin Bows.
Instructions for the Flute, Fife and Violin.
Pleyel's Sonato's for the Piano Forte.
——— Beauties for do.
Hiebett's Waltzs for do.
———Eighteenth Pot Pouri, for do.
———Sonatos for do.
Pleyel's Concertant for do.

SONGS, MARCHES, &c.

March in the Temple of the Sun.
Madison's March.
S[illegible] a Smile to a tear.
Love Letter.
Mrs. Madison's Waltz.

50 NEW SONGS, set for the Piano, among which are a number of those sung in he Forty Thieves.

The Battle of Baylen,

An entire new piece, dedicated to the Supreme Junta of Seville.

October 16.

WAS DROPPED yesterday, supposed in the Presbyterian meeting house, *A GOLD RING.* The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with the Printer.

October 16. 3t

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.

ARRIVED,

Sch'r Wm. Yeaton, capt. Barry, 30 days from Jamaica—rum—sundry persons.

From the Federal Republican.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

Doubts have been suggested whether Mr. Onis, the Spanish minister, will be accredited by our government; and it is impossible any occurrence can excite greater astonishment. Have we not already received consuls from the junta as the representatives of Ferdinand the 7th? Have we not a *charge des affaires* at Seville? Do we not acknowledge the authority of the junta when Mr. Irvin has officially negociated with them for a restitution of property seized under the decrees of France and for an abatement of their former maratime laws? Will our government deny these advantages have been obtained? They cannot, and to reject an ambassador under such facts would be ingratitude and injustice. The argument relied upon by the French faction for refusing Mr. Onis is, that we know not who the Spanish nation consider as their king! Pitiful, pusillanimous subterfuge! In whose name are armies organized? Who do the generals and magistrates obey? Who is acknowledged through all South America and the Spansih islands? Who receives and pays away the money from Vera Cruz? The junta in the name of Ferdinand, and none other! How then, in the name of Heaven, can we doubt "who the Spanish nation consider their lawful king?" Mr. President Madison, be not seduced from the plain highway into a devious, thorny wilderness! If the Junta of Spain was the government to receive our Mr. Ervine, and has done us justice at your request (and this is not denied) to reject Mr. Onis, or even to hesitate in the present crisis, stamps our government with inconsistency, our nation with ingratitude, and leaves the world at liberty to decide upon your motives.

The French faction have undertaken to call this embassy from the Junta as an insult to perplex our government, contrived by the British; and if they had sent none, these disturbers of the public peace would be no less clamorous at the neglect—no less vindictive in the cause of it. The truth is, this minister coming here disconcerts the French party exceedingly, because, if the British have an ascendency over the junta, it proves their liberality in permitting a friendly intercourse to old and new Spain, and giving us a share in the trade which they could easily monopolize! It is, in short a fact in evidence, which overturns at once all the mass of assertions that the British want to engross the whole commerce of the world.

But to the policy of receiving Mr. Onis—For the sake of argument I will suppose old Spain conquered, what follows? The Junta, the nobility, and a vast emigration will go to South America, and there establish an independent government. Will a friendly trade with these people be desirable? or do we wish to enter upon a quarrel, and hazard Orleans, Louisiana and the navigation of the Mississippi? To my mind the reception Mr. Onis meets with decides these important consequences.

CATO.

To the editors of the Raleigh N. C. Star.

COOPER'S POINT, (New-Jersey)
September 18, 1808.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,

I have herewith given the method I use in making WINE from the native grape.

I gather the bunches of grapes when fully ripe, and dry; separate rotten or unripe from the good, (the former may be distilled for brandy.) For making the wine I open the cider or apple-mill so as not to mash the stems or seeds, then run the grapes though it to break all the berries; let the mashed fruit stand in a tight vessel ten or twelve hours, then lap it in clean straw, first made damp on the cider press floor, and press the juice out as clean as possible; then take off the pumice, moisten it with water, let it stand as above and press it again; add the liquor to the other, then add sugarh areeable to the accidity of the grape. I have found from half to one pound to a gallon to be sufficient; and the white Havannah sugar the best. When the sugar is dissolved put it in a cask for fermentation, fill it night and morning to work out the filth; when it discharges a clear white froth check tae fermentation gradually by putting the bung in slack, tighten it gradully till in a tranquil state, then wrack it into a clean cask or return it into the same after rinsing it with gravel and water. I find it best to put into the cask a pint or a pint and a half of good French or apple brandy to each gallon of the cask's contents, then fill it about one fourth full of wine, burn a sulphur match suspended in the bunghole and stopt while burning; after which shake it well to incorporate the smoke and liquor; then fill the cask, if a sufficient quantity; if not, fill it with what is filtered from the lees, which is done by suspending it in a bag made of linen or flannel in the form of a cream strainer, over a broad vessel, returning it as it runs until it drops clear. The liquor thus procured from the lees improves the other as its flatness assists in tranquilizing it. In about a month it should be racked again, and I find letting it dribble or pass slowly through the atmosphere into an open vessel assists in giving it the quality of age. I have repeated the racking several times and find benefit from it. Wine made in the above way generally fines itself, if not may be fined as other wines.

Taking into consideration with what ease and expedition grapes and vines may be propagated to advantage, the great expence and uncertainty of being supplied from foreign countries and the base and dangerous practice of adulteration by many of venders of wine, I am induced to urge the propagation of native grape vines, especially in such places as shades are wanted: as they may be placed and trained in such manner as fancy or convenience may direct, answer better for shades than trees, and if placed on horizontal arbors between the first and second stories of houses, will not obstruct air or prospect and is the most favorable situation for the production, quality, and protection of the fruit.

Experience has convinced me that the best kind of our native grapes are the most proper to plant and cultivate in our country, as they are proof against the severest winters, are not so subject to blast or rot on the vines as foreign grapes, and if placed in a situation where they can have the full benefit of soil, sun and air, spread on horizontal arbors and properly trained every spring, their production and quality will exceed the expectation of any who have not seen it tried.

As there is in the U. S. numbers of persons from countries where the best of wines are made in abundance, many of them must have a thorough knowledge of the business. I hope some of them will favour the public with an account of the process. Mine must be imperfect as it is only experimental.

JOSEPH COOPER.

ISLAND OF CUBA,
CLOSED AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

Copy of a letter to the editors of the Balt. Federal Republican, dated

"HAVANNA, 29th Sept. 1809.

Enclosed you have a copy of the order mentioned yesterday, which I hope you will make public for the government of our countrymen.

[*Translated for the Federal Republican.*]

Their Lordships the Governor and Captain General and Intendant of the army and royal revenue of this island, by a resolution of yesterday, have determined upon the fulfilment of the royal orders of the 10th July last, whereby provision is made for the fulfilment of what is decreed by the laws of the Indies, respecting the exclusion of foreign merchant vessels from the ports of the Indies: which is communicated to the public.

ISLA.

Havanna, Sept. 27, 1809.

Communicated for the Federal Republican.

SEVILLE, 26*th July*, 1809.

Under date of the 14th inst. the following Royal Order was communicated to the Intendant sub-delegates of Rents, and captain-general.

The Supreme Junta of the kingdom, keeping in view the means to contribute ty the alleviation and to provide for the subsistance of the unfortunate Spanish subjects compelled to inhabit the places occupied by the enemies, and wishing to combine the interest of said persons with those trafficking with our colonies, notwithstanding the orders issued to cut off all communication or commerce with places occupied by the enemies, to permit sugar, cocoa and bark, may be remitted to said places and sold there with the conditions, that such clearances shall be given only to persons exhibiting TESTIMONY OF PATRIOTISM, who shall be subjected to an examination and search; to avoid their conveying letters and papers prejudicial to the just cause defended by the nation, or any other goods besides those expressed in their clearances.

Our former orders remain in full vigor and force for all other articles, excepting those of sugar, cocoa and bark.

We understand that the Spanish envoy, Don Onis, left Baltimore yesterday morning for Washington. We learn that he will certainly be refused a reception.

(Fed. Rep. Oct. 17.)

Departed this life yesterday, after a lingering illness which he bore with truly christian fortitude, Mr. SAMUEL SIMMONS in the 71st year of his age, a respectable inhabitant of this place.

His friends and acquaintance are invited to attend his funeral from his late dwelling this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BY THE JOHN AND ALICE FROM LIVERPOOL,

WE HAVE RECEIVED,

130 *PACKAGES WOOLLEN & COTTON*

GOODS:

Which are offered for sale by the package, at No. 16, Calvert-street.

—Amongst these Goods are—

BROAD CLOTHS, Pelise Cloths, Coatings, Bockings, Flannels, Carpetings, Carpets, Moleskins, Kerseys, Bearskins—Worsted Hosiery, Windsor Cords, Manchestry, Sooses, Platillas, Sarsnet Cambrics, Vesteletts, Ginghams, Madras Pulicats, Calicoes, Furnitures, Pins, Umbrellas.

Appletons and Co.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14—19. dtf

LOST,

On the morning of the 16th instant,

A Note drawn by ANDREW SCHOLFIELD, payable to the subscribers 60 days after date, for 507 dollars, and by us endorsed. Payment has been stopped on the above note.—The finder is requested to leave it at our store on King-street.

Nevitt and Baden.

October 19. 3t

Morocco Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, a Morocco Pocket Book, containing one Ten Dollar Bank Note, one Lehigh Lottery Ticket, [donor's name on the back] a note at four months, drawn by H. R. Graham, my favor for 191 dollars; a note drawn by M Lamkin, my favor, payable first December, for upwards 80 dollars; an acknowledged account by T. Hamilton, 151 dollars; some other notes, orders, and a number of other papers of no use to the finder, but of importance to me. The finder will please to return the Book and papers, and keep the money for their trouble

James S. Scott.

October 19.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY *from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, state of Maryland, on Tuesday the 17th inst. a dark mulatto fellow, named* JERRY.

He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inhes high, much knocked kneed, has a small star on the side of his nose, and a down look. Had on a purple country cloth roundabout coat, about half worn: a pair of stripped cotton pantaloons, a country linen shirt, a pair of half worn fine shoes, and a good fur hat.

The above reward will be paid for apprehending and securing so that I get him again and reasonable charges if brought home. All masters vessels are warned nat to have any dealings or communications with said runaway, at their peril.

Mary Offutt.

October 19. 2aw3w

TO RENT,

The *STORE* and *WAREHOUSE* lately occupied by Messrs. *Libby* and *Carne*, at the corner of Fairfax and Prince streets. Also, one of the adjoining Stores and Warehouses in the same brick building. Possession can be had immediately and the rents will be made unusually low.

J. H. Hooe.

October 19. eotf

Public Sale.

On Friday next at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the dwelling house of I. Gibson on Patrick-street,

A variety of Houshold Furniture,

CONSISTING OF

Beds, bed-steads, looking-glasses, book-case, side-board, tables, chairs, one eight day clock, with a number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 17.

RAILS FOR SALE.

I will contract to deliver any number of OAK RAILS at the Mount-Vernon fish-landing, mouth of Dogue Creek

Colin Hayes.

Mount-Vernon Sept, 25—26 2aw3w

☞PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

OBSERVE.

The following MEDICINES are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller in King-street—and by A. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant Fevers,

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee and Son.

Persons wishing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for Lee's Anti bilious Pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper the signature of Richard Lee and Son.—This is necessary, as there are other pills of the same name.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in *every* situation in life without the least inconvenience or danger.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions: to restore the appetite, *produce a regular habit of the body*, promote free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, so often attended with fatal consequences to the lives of thousands, and seldom, if ever, fail to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Habitual costiveness, and its opposite, are removed by their wholesome influence, as also those diseases arising from them, headaches and sickness at the stomach.

It is almost unnecessary to state, that on the *regular habit of the system*, the health of mankind depends. To conduce to this all-important object, perhaps no medicine was ever more generally successful than these pills: *they never do harm*, and at least nine times out of ten afford relief to those who use them for the purposes for which they were intended.

With the most perfect confidence we recommend these pills to the public, and will only further add, that their operation is always pleasant, and that they leave nothing of that costiveness behind them too often attending medicines designed for similar purposes.

Ten years have justified us in stating these facts, during which we have had a very extensive and constantly encreasing sale for this truly valuable medicine.

To the Ladies,

Whose faces and complexion are injured with Freckles, Pimples, Black Worms, Tan or Ayburn, Ringworms, Prickly Heat, &c.

To those persons is recommended

Lee's Persian Lotion,

A certain remedy for removing those disagreeable barriers to beauty, the proprietors with the most sacred regard to truth, and the credit of those medicines, assure the afflicted that all the different appearances above enumerated, are in a short time subdued by wetting the parts affected, with this pleasant fluid, according to the directions on each bottle.

Persons therefore who regard, either what is due to themselves, or the favor and opinion of the world, who can distinguish between the comeliness of health, and the deformity of disease, and who can weigh the advantages which belong to and are inseparable from an engaging appearance, to which perhaps they themselves, have by nature, the strongest claims, are seriously assured these advantages so far as belong to a good skin, are to be obtained by the use of his Lotion, however violently they may happen to be afflicted.

Instead of the studious and debilitating courses of medicines which patients went through formerly, and which perhaps they are still too frequently obliged to undergo, it is now found that the greatest number of these complaints are most certainly & speedily removed by the use of local remedies merely, than they ever were by a contrary course.

LEE's LOTION

Is celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, it operates mildly without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth. Sold at the Bookstore.

The article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

RICHARD LEE & SON.

Persons not attending to the above, are liable to be imposed upon.

August 9.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ver offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus [or whites, jimpotency, barrenness &c. &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intemitten fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprain bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes:

Tooth Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaister.

DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust from *Jonathan Mandeville*, deceased, to the subscriber, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 28th of this instant month, October—

The Lot and House, wherein

the said *Jonathan Mandeville* lately lived, lying on King-street, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning upon King-street, sixty feet to the eastward of Alfred-street, and running thence eastwardly with King-street, and binding therewith forty three feet five inches; thence northwardly with a line parallel to Alfred street, one hundred feet to a fifteen feet alley; thence with the said alley and parallel to King street, forty three feet five inches; thence with a straight line to the beginning.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchaser, on giving his notes, in three equal instalments, with an approved endorser, for the payment of the purchase money, the notes to carry interest from the date. A lien on the property will be required as farther security

☞ The sale to commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Ludwell Lee.

October 12. dts

PUBLIC SALE.

Under a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, the subscribers will expose to public sale at the coffee-house on the 30th day of October, on a credit of sixty and ninety days,

An Undivided moiety of a rent of £ 131 18 *per annum,*

Payable for ever, charged on a lot of ground situated at the intersection of Wolfe and Union-streets, and extending southwardly along the west side of Union street one hundred and fifteen feet, and westwardly along the south side of Wolfe street sixty two feet six inches. The payment of this rent is secured by valuable permament improvements on the lot, and by the personal liability of the late col. Fitzgerald, and col. Wm. Lyles of Broad Creek Maryland.

And if from the sale of the above rent charge the sum required by the decree of the court cannot be raised—the subscribers will then proceed to sell, at the same place, and on the same credit—

One undivided seventh part of the reversion in fee,

Expectant on the death of Jane Roberde, an widow of Daniel Roberdeau, deceased, in the following Lots, that is to say, one Lot on the east side of Water street between Wolfe and Wilke's streets, in front on Water-treet 51 feet 3 inches, in depth 125 feet, and bounded on thee north by an alley 4 feet wide.—On this lot is erected a handsome and convenient 3 story brick dwelling house, with the usual out-houses—And two other lots adjoining each other on the west side of Union-st. between Wolfe and Wilke-streets, in front on Union-street forty one feet, in depth one hundred and twenty five feet.

R. I. Taylor.
Cuthbert Powell.

October 16. d

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House, at the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob—Possession will be given on the first of November next. For terms apply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

October 10. eo

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, Sept. Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the Executor of Charles Wadsworth, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for six weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette.*

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice*, That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of CHARLES WADSWORTH late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of September, 1809.

James Patton, *Ex'r.*

September 6. eo6w

NOTICE:

That from and after the 15th of November next, there will be demanded and received at the several gates on the Little River Turnpike Road, twenty five cents on all waggons and carts drawn by four horses, mules or oxen, the wheels whereof do not exceed four inches, and six cents for each horse, mule or oxen drawing the same, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number for every space of ten miles on said road, and in proportion for a greater or lesser distance, being the toll allowed by law.—No toll will be demanded on return waggons or carts, or for the horses, mules or oxen drawing the same loaded or not loaded.

Jonah Thompson, *Trs'r.*
L. R T. Company.

October 12—13. 3tawlm

Attention to Fortune Hunters,

And Possession will be given immediately—any day.

I WISH to sell, the unexpired leas of 8 years, from the 10th day of December next, in the elegant and commodious HOTEL I now occupy in Alexandria. This establishment is justly celebrated as affording the best accomodations on the continent, and to a man of attention and abilities in the line of his profession, cannot fail to yield a handsome fortune. The proximity of this property to the seat of government, being but about six miles from the capitol, over the Potomac Bridge, the growing importance of Alexandria, and the increase of the business of the house since the residence of the present occupant, all conspire to prove, that there is not a more eligible situation in the United States.

Attached to the tavern, is a well conducted coffee house, supported by a respectable subscription.

Together with an insurance office.

There are at present twenty four yearly boarders of the first respectability, in the hotel.

The whole house is elegantly furnished, and to a person who takes the lease, the greater part of the furniture will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

William Caton.

September 20.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GERMAN GOODS.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of M. H. D. Wichelhausen, esq. Bowly's wharf, No. 82, corner of South and Wood-streets, will be sold, on a liberal credit, for approved, endorsed notes,

The greater part of the cargo of the ship William Penn, capt. Field from Bremen,

CONSISTING OF

24	boxes	Platillas Royals
20	do.	Challets or brown Platillas.
40	do.	Bretagnes
7	do.	Rouens
8	do.	Estopillas
9	do.	Book Checks
7	do.	Listadoes
2	do.	Cress a la Morlaix
2	do.	Bunten
13	do.	White Rolls
23	bales	brown Rolls
7	do.	Oznaburghs
12	boxes	Oznaburghs
46	bales	Hessians
36	do.	Burlaps
44	do.	Ticklenburghs
5	boxes	Ticklenburghs
4	bales	Ravens Duck
2	do.	Bags

The above will be ready for examination and Catalogues delivered two days previous to the sale.

CASPAR OTTO MULLER, Auc'tr.

Baltimore, October 13—16.

Baltimore College Lottery,

Commences drawing on the first Monday in November, tickets and shares in the above Lottery, for sale by the subscriber.

Present price, whole Tickets $ 11
Half do. 5 75
Quarter do. 3 00

R. Gray.

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of *Jonathon Mandeville*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Jonathan Mandeville*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand, this 6th day of October, 1809.

John Mandeville, *Adm'r.*

October 6. 3tawww

New Publications.

Just Received and for sale by James Kennedy, sen. King street:

Cœlebs in search of a wife—very interesting 2 vols.
Faber on the Restoration of the Jews.
Reliques of Robert Burns.
Shakespeare's Poems.
Richardson's Illustrations of Shakespeare
The works of Mrs. Ann Steele. 2 vols.
The Star in the East, by Dr. Buchanan.
Caledonian Sketches, by sir John Carr.
Mrs. Grant's memoirs of an American Lady.
——————Letters from the Mountains.
Dean's Analytical Guide to Penmanship.
Owenson's Patriotic Sketches of Ireland.
Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Harriott's Struggles thro' Life.
Exiles of Siberia.
Whelpley's Compend of Universal History, an excellent book for young persons. Recommended by Dr. Smith of Princeton, and Dr. Abercrombie of Philadelphia.
The last edition of that much admired work

Conversations on Chemistry,

With additions on the arts of dycing—tanning and currying.

And the 1st vol. of the Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review, now publishing in New York, in numbers.

ALSO,

The best Paper, Stationary and School Books of the various kinds—Blank Books made to any pattern, with faint lines if required, with Patent Ruling and Binding.

September 19.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels
Do inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c. 2 3/4

April 17

Sebastian-Spring Tavern.

I WILL SELL an unexpired LEASE of three years, if an early application is made. Various articles necessary to a tavern, may be had with it if wanted.

APPLY TO

A. LINDO.

eo

October 17.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from passing through, hunting, or in any manner trespassing *on my land*; as I am determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

Jacob Heineman.

eo3t

October 14.